

FT. VAUX CENTRE OF GREAT BATTLE

Germans Drive Against the Line Between Callette Wood and Damloup.

500 MEN CAPTURED, BERLIN REPORTS

Attacks Repulsed, French Assert —3 Teuton Planes Brought Down in Air Fight.

London, June 4.—Desperate fighting between the Callette Wood and Damloup marked the German drive on the Verdun front to-day. A violent bombardment of Fort Vaux, the advanced central position held by the French, is described in the French official report. Apparently no gains of importance were made by either side.

The German official report declares the attack is progressing favorably, and that more than 500 prisoners and four machine guns have been captured by the Germans. Both sides report the repulse of fierce attacks at various points.

Another air battle was a feature of the day's fighting. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Toul, killing six persons and injuring ten. A French air squadron attacked the Germans, bringing down one air machine in the French lines at Sanzey. Two others were hit by the fire from the French machines and dropped within the German lines.

The official report of the French War Office to-night says: "In the afternoon an enemy attempt against our small posts at Les Courtes Chaussees was repulsed. "On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity became intense during the course of the day in the region of Hill 304. Preparations for an attack reported in the German trenches were stopped by our barrier fire.

Fort Vaux Bombed. "On the right bank the enemy continued to bombard our position in the region of Vaux and Damloup, and, with particular violence, Fort Vaux. "A German attack launched at 3 o'clock in the afternoon against the slopes of the Bois Fumin, northwest of the fort, was arrested by our machine gun fire. Our heavy artillery greatly outnumbered the German batteries in the Courtes Chaussees. We took, under the fire of our guns, and dispersed enemy concentrations in the Callette Wood.

"To-day at noon a group of German aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Toul. Six persons were killed and about ten were wounded. The material damage was of slight importance. No military establishment was struck. "A pursuit squadron from Toul took the initiative and vigorously pursued the enemy aeroplanes, one of which was brought down in our lines at Sanzey. Twelve aeroplanes of our machine guns, two of our aeroplanes, struck by the mitrailleuse fire of our machines, descended abruptly in the German lines.

The afternoon French official report says that several attempts made by the Germans last night and this morning to turn the French positions at Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, from the southeast were unsuccessful. The night attacks resulted in the Germans gaining a foothold in the French trenches in the ravine between Damloup and Fort Vaux, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack. The assault this morning was checked by the French curtain of fire. The text of the afternoon statement follows:

"On the right bank of the Meuse there was hand grenade fighting during the night west of Thiaumont Farm. "At the close of the day yesterday after violent bombardment, the enemy made several attempts to turn Fort Vaux from the southeast. At 8 o'clock they launched a powerful attack into the ravine between Damloup and the fort which won for them a foothold in our trenches. Our counter attack immediately ejected the enemy completely. A second German attack this morning directed against the same point was checked by our artillery fire.

"On the left bank of the Meuse and on the rest of the front there was the usual artillery activity on both sides."

Drive Favorable, Reports Say. The Berlin official report says that the German drive on the Verdun front between the Callette Wood and Damloup, northeast of the fort, is progressing favorably for the attacking forces. The capture of more than 500 prisoners and four machine guns is reported. The text of the statement follows:

"Western front—The British directed several attacks against the positions won by us east of Ypres. They were everywhere repulsed. "The artillery battle north of Arras and in the region of Albert continued yesterday. British reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. "Several explosions caused by the enemy southeast of Neuville St. Vaast were without result. "On the left bank of the Meuse a minor enemy attack west of Hill 304 was repulsed. During the attack we captured one machine gun.

"On the eastern bank of the river heavy fighting between Callette and

Damloup progressed in our favor. Yesterday more than 500 Frenchmen, including three officers, were taken prisoner, and four machine guns were captured. "Bombs were dropped in Flanders, causing the injury of several Belgians. No military damage resulted. "Near Hellebeke a British aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns."

FRENCH CANADIANS OFF TO BIND ALLIES CLOSER

Senators Sail on Chicago for Bordeaux.

A number of Canadian Senators, bound on a special mission to France, sailed yesterday aboard the French Line steamship Chicago for Bordeaux. Senator Charles P. Beaubien, who headed the delegation, in telling of the purpose of the voyage, said: "The Canadians of French origin are on our way to cement more firmly the bonds of pride and love between France and our mother country, England."

Senator Beaubien was accompanied by Paul Sévret, secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce, of Montreal. Philip O. Mills, son of the late Brigadier General Samuel O. Mills, sailed to join the 11th Division of the French Volunteer Ambulance Corps. He took with him an ambulance trailer of new design, so constructed as to fold up and be carried inside the ambulance. The contrivance weighs 700 pounds, and when open can provide sleeping accommodations for eight men.

Among the other 116 cabin passengers were Miss Mabel Davison, a teacher of pottery making in Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the Blind, in Paris.

CANADIANS WIN TWO-DAY BATTLE

Check Germans in Terrific Fighting Around the Famous Hill 60.

British Headquarters in France, June 3 (via London, June 4).—Around famous Hill 60 and Sanctuary Wood the Canadians have been doing the stiffest fighting of their experience in the course of the last two days' action. They have held the entire front attacked, and, unless the fighting spreads, this is entirely their battle.

The Germans guns had been relatively quiet for several days, when they suddenly opened up the heaviest bombardment any Canadian veteran has known, using all kinds of guns from heavy howitzers to trench mortars, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

"But it was not this time as in the case of the battles of Ypres, when the Germans threw three or four shells to one," said an officer. "The British guns returned equal volumes on the Germans after they were in our trenches."

Under support of gunfire the Canadian battalions, which include many Americans, maintaining the traditions of the first contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counter attacks. They fought throughout the night and were engaged all Saturday doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost. Parties rushed in at different points, bombing and bayoneting right and left, and before their fierce work ended they had regained all but a few yards.

The German advance had been made over a front of 8,000 yards from the Ypres salient to the village of Hill 60. This was the most extensive front of any recent attack, and the Canadians responded to the test coolly and skillfully. In the Hooze sector the German attack was stopped with heavy loss.

British Make an Air Attack. The British official statement issued at midnight reads: "Twenty-six of our aeroplanes bombed some points of military importance. Considerable damage is believed to have been done. One of our machines was brought down in the enemy lines by gunfire, the remainder returned safely. The hostile aircraft have been inactive."

"Last night there was increased activity along the whole of our front. North of Fricourt, after a heavy bombardment, a party of 200 Germans attacked our trenches, but were driven back with considerable loss by our artillery and machine guns. "North of the River Ancre, about Serre, two small parties of our troops entered German trenches and killed some of the occupants. They returned with slight loss. At Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville St. Vaast two more parties of our troops broke into the enemy's lines, causing him losses, and returned with prisoners. Our artillery effectively supported all these enterprises. The enemy exploded a mine at Fricourt and four near Hulluch, causing no serious damage. "To-day the enemy hastily bombarded our trenches to the north and east about Souchez and Loos. Our artillery engaged hostile batteries south of Lens and east of Arras. "The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments, and our troops retain the ground regained in other counter attacks yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us."

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ITALIANS CHECK TYROL ATTACKS

Desperate Struggle for Possession of Monte Cengio Continues.

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN LAGARINA VALLEY

Austrians Report Repulse of Enemy Charges Against Monte Barco.

Rome, June 4.—The repulse of strong attacks by the Austrians south-east of Asiolo, in the Southern Tyrol, in the Posina sector, was announced to-night by the War Office. The desperate struggle for the possession of Monte Cengio is continuing. The text of to-night's statement by general headquarters follows: "From Stelvio Pass to Lake Garda there have been only artillery engagements and actions by small detachments."

"In the Lagarina Valley enemy batteries of all calibres yesterday bombarded our positions as far as Passobio. Our artillery effectively replied, firing on the enemy's troops and posts."

"On the Posina-Astiolo front on the evening of June 3 enemy infantry attempted to break through in the direction of Onaro, southeast of Asiolo. They were strongly counter attacked and driven back."

"Yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, and in the afternoon huge masses of the enemy were thrown in to attack our positions between Col Zovo and Col Posina. They were thrown back, with very serious losses."

"On the Sette Comuni plateau the struggle for the possession of Monte Cengio continues, with fluctuating fortunes."

"On the remainder of the front, to the Brenta, there has been artillery activity. The situation in the Carnia and the Isonzo regions is unchanged."

Berlin, June 4 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—No further advance for the Austrians in their offensive against the Italians in the Southern Tyrol is reported in the Vienna headquarters statement of June 3, received here to-day, but the repulse of Italian attacks in two sectors of the front is announced. The statement says:

"Italian front: Our troops repulsed one strong and several feeble Italian attacks against Monte Barco. Repeated enemy attacks against our positions near Greinach and east of the Mandrielle Farm failed."

BERLIN PAPER FAKES GERARD PEACE TALK

Quotes Ambassador Convinced War Will End in Few Months.

Berlin, June 4.—The "Evening National Zeitung" has printed an interview with James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, which bears on its face indications of unauthenticity. Speaking on the chances of peace, the ambassador is quoted as saying: "Now, as before, I consider these favorable, and I am convinced that only a few months separate us from peace."

"President Wilson has, above all, a human interest in the restoration of peace. I know he feels deep personal pain at the misery which the war is bringing to millions of men, and I assert that he has proved that by words and deeds."

The interview proceeds with references to President Wilson's peace utterances in connection with the Presidential campaign in the United States, phrased in a way that the ambassador naturally would avoid. It quotes him also as declaring himself convinced that military events within the next few weeks would materially increase the inclination for peace among the belligerents.

KAISER HONORS KRUPP HEIR

Consents to Act as Godfather to Son of Head of Iron Firm.

Berlin, June 4.—Emperor William has consented to act as godfather to the son born on May 30 to Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, principal owner of the Krupp works.

The Krupp firm, which only recently bought land in Munich on which to build an artillery factory, has just purchased a factory at Dessau for the manufacture of shells.

Bertha Krupp was married in 1906 to Lieutenant Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, who now is at the head of the Krupp works. Emperor William acted as godfather to their first son, born on August 13, 1907.

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CANADIAN MISLIKES WILSON SPEECH

This Is Not the Time to Talk of Peace, Belief There.

TOPE OF MAIL NOTE IS DISAPPOINTING

Language as Stern as Protest Against Lusitania Sinking, Says "Toronto News."

Toronto, June 4.—If at the end of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, or at the time of the deadlock on the Chickahominy, or after Chancellorsville, the Prime Minister of England had undertaken to press upon the people of the United States the desirability of making peace he might not have received a very warm reception. He could, of course, have built up a very affecting case as to the horrors of war as exemplified in the internecine strife of the American civil conflict.

If he had wanted to put forward his own interests he could have declared in ringing tones that the rights of the British people were being trampled upon, that their trade was being interfered with, that millions of mill hands in Lancashire were ruined, their wives and children starving because of America's madness.

Consideration of the illustration will give an idea of the reception here accorded President Wilson's latest peace speech. It may be said, however, that the speech, read in the British dominions with the keenest interest, did not arouse any rancor. Rather the reverse is true, because there is a disposition everywhere to give full credit to his good disposition and desire to be of service. But it is felt this is not the time to talk of peace.

Assert Wilson Is Mistaken. Apparently President Wilson and a large number of Americans believe that the Allies are reaching a state of exhaustion, that while fighting on with grim determination they feel their power slipping away from them and would welcome any outside interference which would bring relief. It is a point which cannot be argued. One can only assert it is not true, and ask that for proof the reader be awaited.

It was President Wilson's speech to the National Press Club, in which he again defined American neutrality, in which he spoke of the nations at war being mad without making any distinction between one side or the other between the rights and wrongs of the issue, that has given offence in British communities. It is nobody's business in Canada what are the views of the United States, but a very Britisher who read that speech felt his heart sink within him as he recognized the President's meaning. To be misunderstood by one's fellows is always a catastrophe.

The President's more recent speech on peace was regarded as reasonably satisfactory in its exposition of the issue and of the part the United States would seek to play in the affairs of the world after the war. According to the reading here of the President's remarks, this part is the part the Allied nations are trying to play in the war.

Hope He Will Not Press for Peace. There will be sincere regret if the President immediately carries into effect his expressed intention of more actively seeking to bring about peace. The peace talk of recent months has alienated a number of British, and it is no doubt this will continue to be the situation. While it would be undoubtedly a grave injustice to the President to accuse him of playing Germany's game, it will be impossible to see through the interpretation being put on any active move he may make to advance Germany's propaganda.

On the American note respecting the Lusitania there has been some, but no general criticism. America's right to expect fair treatment is universally recognized. As to the tone of her demand, "The Toronto News" voices the view of those who are disappointed. It says, in part:

"Can we repress all feeling of irritation when a message from the government at Washington protesting against British interference with the mails is written in language as stern and minatory as a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania? We suspect that if a British torpedo had sunk the Lusitania there would have been a swift demand for reparation. A flame of wrath would have swept across the Republic. War would have been almost inevitable."

"We do not suggest that the United States should enter the war. We have nothing to say in American domestic politics. But the government of Washington should not place Great Britain and France on a level with Germany. It should not take advantage of the minor inconveniences, which neutral countries cannot escape, to nag and embarrass the free nations which are making sacrifices, unprecedented in human history, to maintain the institutions and ideals of which the United States has always professed to be the special guardian. We do not believe that President Wilson expresses the sentiment of his country."

CHINDA TO BE LONDON ENVOY

Japan Asks Britain to Approve Transfer of Ambassador.

Tokio, June 4.—Japan has asked Great Britain to approve the appointment of Viscount Suteki Chinda, now Ambassador to the United States, as Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as successor of Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye, who desires to return home.

Viscount Chinda, after serving as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to Germany. From there he was transferred to Washington on January 30, 1912, to succeed Viscount Uchida. His chief activities in the United States have been in connection with the anti-alien agitation in California, and he recently conferred frequently with Secretary of State Lansing with reference to a clause in the immigration bill which was objectionable to his government.

British Warned Against Luxury.

London, June 4.—The National War Savings Committee has issued another and extremely urgent appeal to the nation, especially to the wealthier classes, to observe the strictest economy, pointing out the "appalling responsibility" of prolonging the war by indulgence in luxury. The committee especially refers to the question of motor cars and petrol.

MARTIAL LAW IN SALONICA

Step Taken by Entente as Reprisal for Bulgar Move.

London, June 4.—Entente troops have occupied the telegraph offices, the post and custom house at Salonica, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city. At the same time they have taken extensive precautionary measures to prevent possible opposition. Commanders of gendarmes and police have been relieved, the dispatch says, and martial law has been proclaimed. The proclamation extends over the entire zone occupied by the Entente Allies. It was made as a result of the occupation of Fort Rupel by Bulgarian and German troops, and has been favorably received by the population. The crowds manifested their friendly sentiments by shouting "Long live the Allies!"

FRENCH HONOR DEAD LIEUTENANT

Faculty of Letters Proclaims Merit of Theses Written at Front.

By MME. JEAN ALCIDE PICARD.

Paris, May 12.—Yesterday at the Sorbonne a particularly moving ceremony took place. The Faculty of Letters proclaimed its judgment on the thesis of M. Maurice Masson, second lieutenant of the Infantry, killed in the Argonne on April 16, 1916, and who, before the war was able representing at the University of Friburg the tradition, the civilization and the intellectual influence of France. He was to come on March 4 to support his two theses, one on the religion of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the other on an edition of the Vicar of Savoy.

On account of the fighting in his sector it was not possible for Lieutenant Masson to obtain his leave in time, and the sustaining had to be postponed. It was hoped it could take place before long, but the news came of the young officer's death.

The faculty, as the dean, M. Alfred Croiset, said in his address opening the session, had not thought that its part should end with the young officer's death, but it wanted to proclaim solemnly the merit of the man who succeeded in accomplishing in the midst of the fighting a work full of ability. The faculty wanted to say with what pride it would have conferred the degree of doctor on the lieutenant whom death deprived of this honor.

After the reports on the theses had been read, M. Croiset declared in the customary form, while all eyes were fixed on the empty place at the table where M. Masson should have been standing, that the theses were deserving for their author the degree of doctor with a very honorable mention.

M. Masson's thesis on the religion of Jean Jacques Rousseau has a preface dated April 26, 1915, and a postscript written in September, 1915. This postscript seems characteristic of the spirit animating many of the combatants in whose life thinking has a great part. It says:

"It may seem impertinent or frivolous to amuse one's self to correct proofs when coming back from the front line trenches, and to think of a book when the life of the country is at stake. Myself I have thought sometimes. Yet do not be scandalized to excess. When, after spending the night with me watching the barb wires, my men come back into their sheltered woods they relax and find themselves longing again for the arts of peace. They carve sticks, design little gardens, tame birds, improvise themselves jewellers to make trinkets out of the shell that has missed them. I have followed their example. I have not thought I should turn my back on these recreations which offered themselves to me, and this book shall have been to me, if you will, something like the souvenir ring chiselled in the field."

"Moreover, if we look at things in a wider manner, the frequentation of Rousseau is not ill timed in these days of fighting. No one has known how to lay down more strongly than the author of 'The Social Contract' the maxims of a citizen under arms, and it is only in a nation mobilized for her defence that one can accept this 'alienation' which he claimed, the total 'alienation' of each associate with all his rights to the whole community. But here again Jean Jacques reminds us that the citizen is not all in a man. The days shall come when the national problem shall not be the unique problem, when victory and peace, delivering us of the collective anxiety, shall give back to each of our souls the tragedy of individual destiny. Then what the Vicar of Savoy has said about the real price of life shall take back all his sense. Meanwhile his word is not useless, and many, without knowing it, owe to it, perhaps, something of their courage and serenity when dying confident in the revenge of Right and with the hope of the just which never deceives."

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SQUALID HOMES BACK OF REVOLT

Conditions in the Dublin Slums Make People Inclined to Rebellion.

THOUSANDS LIVING IN UNFIT HOUSES

Whole Families in Single Rooms in Tenements Without Sanitary Arrangements.

Dublin, May 22.—"You cannot avoid being rebellious when you live under such conditions as these!" was the declaration often made by men and women living in the slums and tenement district of Dublin, when inquiries were made into the causes of the recent insurrection and the sympathies of the people.

"It does not require great power of imagination to ascertain why many of the poor in Dublin cheered the Sinn Fein prisoners on their way to England. Many of the men who had fought against the troops were relatives and friends of the people left behind, who regarded the prisoners as victims of a heroic effort to improve the conditions under which a large percentage of the poor of Dublin live. "If the artillery had not made such good practice in hitting the mark with the shells aimed at the strongholds of Sinn Fein the gunners might have done excellent work by demolishing accidentally some of the foulest slums to be found in any city of the world."

said a man of intelligence who is a resident of one of the unsanitary districts within a stone's throw of Sackville Street.

Tenements Unfit for Habitation. Official figures show that in Dublin, whose total population exceeds 500,000, are 1,518 tenement houses certified as "unfit for human habitation," but which are occupied by 22,701 persons. There are 3,804 other tenement houses which have not been so condemned and which are occupied by 64,604 persons.

Conditions of existence in these "residences" are both physically and morally as bad as they can be, according to an official of the corporation in nearly every case an entire family of from three to six persons occupies a single small room. The entrance to the house is by a common door, open night and day, while the doors of the rooms open directly onto a narrow passage, or landing. In most instances the only water supply is furnished by a solitary faucet in a dingy back yard filled with rubbish. Here also is the only sanitary convenience, which is common to both sexes but to people from the street. Some of the inhabitants make efforts to keep their rooms neat and clean, but as the woodwork is rotten, the floors out of repair and the windows often absent, the attempt is futile.

A look around other parts of the city disclosed conditions just as bad in the numerous rows of small cottages, consisting of one room and a kitchen, in passages and alleys occupied by working class families.

Cannot Undertake Reforms. Members of the Dublin corporation assert that the legal powers and finances of the City Council are insufficient to allow it to undertake reform

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